

Thiothixene

Navane / former US brand

A guide to what the medicine may help, what to watch for and how to make treatment workable.

From Jeffrey Panko, PMHNP-BC's education collection ·

Draft for review · Clinical content has not been revalidated for this website.

ORAL CAPSULES

MOVEMENT AND DIZZINESS CHECKS

Use your own prescription for dose and timing. The plan may change as your team checks benefit and side effects.

What it is used for

Thiothixene treats schizophrenia. It may reduce voices, suspicious thoughts and other psychotic symptoms.

It is sometimes used for other psychotic conditions. Ask which symptoms your prescriber is treating and how you will track progress.

How it works

It blocks some dopamine signaling. That can help psychotic symptoms, but can also cause stiffness, restlessness or hormone changes.

The small target diagram is not a prediction of your response. Some of its target actions still need independent confirmation.

What to expect over time

EARLY ON

Some benefit may begin within a week. Dizziness or movement effects can also appear early.

OVER SEVERAL WEEKS

Fuller improvement takes time. Keep track of both helpful changes and side effects.

AS YOU CONTINUE

Keep follow-up visits even when you feel better. Your team will check the dose and physical health.

Taking your medication

Take only the dose on your label. Do not add capsules or change timing yourself.

Avoid alcohol. Check before adding sleep aids, supplements or other medicines that make you sleepy.

Stand up slowly. Wait to drive or use machinery until you know how it affects you.

When to get help

Emergency help: trouble breathing or swallowing, collapse, seizure, or fever with stiff muscles and confusion.

Call promptly: new spasms, repeated mouth or tongue movements, severe restlessness, fever/sore throat or vision changes.

Call promptly: fainting, a fall, trouble urinating, or constipation with pain or vomiting. Do not just take extra remedies.

Early side effects

Sleepiness, dizziness, dry mouth, blurry vision, constipation or trouble sleeping can occur. Tell your team if they interfere with your day.

Other effects to discuss

Report stiffness, tremor, restlessness, weight changes, breast milk production, changed periods or sexual problems. Some abnormal movements can persist.

What to keep track of

Your team will check symptoms, movement, weight, blood pressure and blood tests. Some people need closer blood-count checks. Report symptoms early; a dose review may help more than adding another medicine.

Before you start

Mention heart disease, fainting, seizures, alcohol withdrawal, low blood counts, liver/kidney disease, glaucoma, bowel or urinary problems and past severe medicine reactions. Discuss pregnancy or breastfeeding. This drug is not approved for dementia-related behavior problems and can increase death risk in older adults with dementia.

Medicines & interactions

Alcohol and sedating medicines

Opioids, sleeping tablets and some allergy medicines can increase sleepiness, falls or breathing problems.

Blood-pressure or drying medicines

These may worsen dizziness, constipation, urinary trouble or overheating. Have a pharmacist check combinations.

Carbamazepine and supplements

Some medicines can lower thiothixene levels. Check before starting or stopping carbamazepine or St. John's wort.

Lithium or Parkinson medicines

Lithium can add serious side effects. Thiothixene can oppose some Parkinson treatments. Your prescriber needs the full medicine list.

Everyday tips

Choose one or two symptoms and daily activities to track so you and your team can judge progress.

Use reminders. If you miss doses often or dislike an effect, tell your team without waiting for the next routine visit.

Protect your skin from sun and avoid overheating. Ask for a plan for hot weather or strenuous exercise.

Bring your medicine list to appointments, including dental care and surgery. Ask before taking new remedies.

Your questions, answered

What if I miss a dose?

Take it when remembered unless the next dose is almost due. Then skip it; never double up. Ask for advice after several missed doses.

Can I stop when I feel better?

Plan changes with your prescriber. Stopping suddenly can bring symptoms back. Serious reactions need urgent advice.

What about pregnancy or nursing?

Contact your prescriber to plan treatment and feeding. Do not stop suddenly on your own.

What if I take too much?

Call US Poison Control at 1-800-222-1222. Call 911 for collapse, seizure, breathing trouble or inability to wake. Do not wait for symptoms.

Storage & safety

Keep capsules in their original closed container, protected from light, heat and moisture and out of children's reach. Ask a pharmacist about medicine take-back. Never share them.

A final reminder

Navane is no longer marketed as a US brand. The protected diagram retains its recorded evidence limits.

About this information

For general information only; not a substitute for individualized medical advice. This sheet does not cover every risk or interaction. Ask your prescriber or pharmacist before changing how you take this medication.

Sources

1. <https://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/fda/fdaDrugXsl.cfm?setid=81c40311-7dc4-4332-8920-a39a8466aea6&type=display>
 2. <https://medlineplus.gov/druginfo/meds/a682867.html>
 3. <https://www.poisonhelp.org/help>
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Educational inclusion does not mean this medication or its indications are treated at this practice. Review the guide for your exact product with your prescriber or pharmacist.

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